

Others have been moved from the Bukovina to the Serbian frontier. From many sources it is estimated that 250,000 men have been moved along this front since the outbreak of the war.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces at the Dardanelles, arrived at Salonica yesterday, says another despatch from Athens, to look over the ground there and superintend preparations for the transportation of the expeditionary force across Greek territory to Serbia.

The Home Correspondent of The Sun has been informed in diplomatic circles that Bulgarian mobilization will not be completed until October 10. On that date it is expected that 500,000 will have been called to the colors, and that a simultaneous attempt will have been made against the Greek and Greek frontiers. The correspondent adds that a Balkan confederation is inevitable unless King Ferdinand abdicates, an event which is possible only in case of an anti-revolution.

The Russian Foreign Office at Petrograd issued a statement today in amplification of the ultimatum to Bulgaria. The Russian Government, says this statement, draws a distinction between the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people. No repressive measure will be adopted against Bulgaria, nor will Russia, nor will the Bulgarian Minister to Russia, M. Madjarlov, be expelled. He will be permitted to remain undisturbed, although no official relations will be maintained with him, and the representative of King Ferdinand.

It is further explained that France and Great Britain did not join in the ultimatum to Bulgaria because of the predominance of Russia in the Balkans and her moral claim upon the gratitude of the Balkan peoples.

Deputies Geshov, Dabev, Malinov, Zarev and Stambuliski, the leaders of the opposition, called on King Ferdinand yesterday, according to the correspondent of the Milan *Corriere della Sera*. They demanded immediate action on the part of the king, and the formation of a coalition Ministry to safeguard the country from the course of "rash adventure" that had apparently been decided upon.

"The Government's policy," M. Malinov, the leader of the Democrats, who was the first to address the king, "is one of adventure, which tends to throw Bulgaria into the arms of the victors, either spurring her to attack Serbia, or else forcing a neutrality which is desired by Germany. This policy is contrary to the sentiments and interests of the country, and the Government continues along these lines it will provoke very serious disturbances."

**Warns the King.**

M. Stambuliski, head of the Agrarian party, also spoke with the king. He pointed out that the king, from whom he is sprung, then warned the king that the people would hold him personally responsible for any misadventure as they held for the catastrophe of 1913. The third to speak was M. Zarev, the leader of the Radical Democrats, long a bitter opponent of King Ferdinand's internal policy. He spoke straight into the eyes of the king, he said:

"I had sworn I would never set foot in your palace, and yet here I am because the interests of my country are higher than my private principle. What I have to say to your Majesty can read in this paper which I present in the name of my party."

The king took the memorandum, which was similar to that of the Agrarians, read it in silence, and then turned to M. Geshov, chief of the radical leaders, and asked the formation of a coalition Ministry. King Ferdinand walked nervously up and down, and after replying that he would refer their "threatenings" to the Prime Minister for cognizance, he turned to the king to discuss the crop prospects. M. Zarev replied:

"Your Majesty knows we do not come here to talk of harvest, but to bring something more interesting and more serious, namely, the policy of your Majesty's Government, which is in a fair way to ruin the country. At no cost can we submit to a policy of which Russia does not approve."

"If the crown and M. Radoloff are responsible for this policy, we will not be responsible for the consequences. We did not choose to seek out the culprits responsible for the calamity of 1913 because other grave concerns supervened. There must be no repetition of it."

"An attack by Bulgaria on Serbia, such as Premier Radoloff has the intention of making, and everything seems to show he has your Majesty's approval, would be a deliberate crime, and as such would deserve punishment."

King Ferdinand hesitated an instant after the conclusion of M. Zarev's speech, and then clasped the Deputy's hand and said: "Good, I thank you, at any rate, for your honesty. I will have your Majesty's approval to turn the conversation to the harvest, but M. Stambuliski replied:

"This is not the moment to talk of these things. I say to your Majesty that the country will not have a policy of adventure such as cost it so dear in 1913. This policy is, moreover, yours. Before 1913 we have known a great calamity, but we have seen that your diplomacy brought us."

"You have taken advantage of all the holes in the Constitution to get the hands of your Ministers out for nothing. You alone are the author of this policy, and you alone will have the responsibility of it."

**Monarch's Reply Cold.**

"The policy I have decided to follow," the king replied, "is the one which I consider the best and most advantageous for the country."

"It is a policy which can lead only to disaster," replied the farmer, "which brings about new catastrophes and compromises not only the future of the country, but your own dynasty, and which may cost you your head."

Ferdinand's eyes flashed as he measured the countryman who could thus brave his Majesty.

"Do not trouble yourself about my head. It is an old one. Rather think of your own," was his scornful reply.

Up to the time the Bulgarian Government has maintained that mobilization has not been ordered for purposes of aggression. On October 2 the Foreign Office issued the following statement, which was not received in London until today:

"In view of erroneous or frankly mendacious statements circulated in the foreign press regarding the situation in Bulgaria, we are authorized to deny in the most formal manner all these rumors. First, concerning the arrival in Sofia of German officers who are alleged to be taking a hand in the administration of the railways or the command of the army, second, concerning alleged statements of Premier Radoloff that as long as the war lasts Bulgaria will receive regular monthly; third, concerning numerous rumors which are said to have been caused by internal disturbances."

"As to the assertions of certain newspapers that the Radoloff cabinet will not be qualified to direct the destinies of Bulgaria because it will not have a majority we must observe that in a parliamentary country, which Bulgaria undoubtedly is, the cabinet which is not to have supported the Premier with a sufficient majority in the So-branje would not be able to remain in power. Since the cabinet of M. Radoloff took over the affairs of the country, over two years ago, its position never has been shaken. After all, there is nothing provocative in its policy for any one, and it is astonishing to see the attacks made in part of the foreign press against the attitude of the Bulgarian Government."

## RUSSIANS ALARMED FOR THE SAFETY OF DWINSK

Germans Push Advance From Three Points on Railway Position—Heavy Reinforcements Sent to the Armies of the Czar.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Although there is ample confirmation of the general improvement of the Russian situation, anxiety still exists respecting the safety of Dwinsk, the crucial railway point. The correspondent of the *Times* at Petrograd says that Dwinsk is still threatened and in danger of envelopment, as the Germans still hold the district to the southeast about Lake Drisvitsky, while they have drawn nearer from the west and southwest.

Nevertheless the Russian success at Postavy and the arrival of huge reinforcements elsewhere and the continuous improvement of Gen. Ruzsky's blows from the direction of Mitau encourage the military critics with hope.

The German General Staff made the following statement today regarding fighting in the eastern theatre of war:

Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Russians yesterday advanced to attack in three columns, the entire front between Postavy and Smorogon after artillery preparation. The attack broke down with heavy losses.

Night operations in the various sectors were barren of any results. Southward of Lennawaden on the Dwina River the enemy's advance was repulsed.

In other army groups the situation remains unchanged.

The following official communication was issued at Petrograd to-night:

Near Dwinsk the Germans at noon yesterday opened a hail of fire against the sector of one of our regiments in the vicinity of the village of Chelkovo, between the railway and Svetenitski. The Germans employed guns of very large calibre, including some 8 inch.

Preceded by a violent fire they rushed forward and occupied part of our trenches. We, in turn, subjected the trenches and enemy who reached them to a destructive fire from our artillery, and our troops advanced to a vigorous counter attack. Unable to withstand our fire, the Germans fell back.

**FRENCH ADVANCE AGAIN IN ARTOIS**

Continued from First Page.

French succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in a small section of a trench on the hill northwest of Ghelchy. South of this hill the French broke down under our artillery and machine gun fire, with heavy losses.

The railway station at Chelons was bombarded during the night by one of our airplanes with visible results.

**WANTS FIGHT IN OPEN.**

Gen. von Blumke Says German Needs Fear Broken Line.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Gen. von Blumke says in a copy of the *Tagliche Rundschau*, just received, that even if the Allies succeed in breaking through the German line in the west the consequences need not terrify the Germans.

"The immediate result, he adds, would be a battle in the field which we would welcome."

**GERMANS DENY GAINS.**

Says Allied Loss Is So Great Further Attacks Are Unlikely.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* in Berlin, from the front printed today says that because of the great losses sustained by the Allies in their new offensive a renewal of the attacks is not expected. The German press says that the loss is being recaptured gradually from the British, the despatch continues:

"The chief plan of the enemy was to break through between Roubaix and Arras, but this was broken by the wonderful bravery of our troops, the timely disposition of reserves and the use of our newly prepared fire-trenches. Although he made repeated attacks the enemy never succeeded in increasing his gains."

"On the eastern front we were enabled to win an appreciable advantage by a counter offensive."

The *Tagliche Rundschau*, discussing the offensive in the west says:

"It is a policy which has damaged the German wall in only two places. Further than that the offensive has accomplished nothing."

"After a year of a year's preparation, during which our army defeated huge Russian armies after a month long accumulation of ammunition from half the world, especially from America, the French and British 'victory' reports have had to contain that bitter sentence: 'We did not get through.' Their efforts cost us heavy losses, but they lost more heavily."

**WANTS NO TERRITORY.**

German Paper Says Aim Is Simply to Aid Turkey.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says Germany and Austria have no aim in the Balkans but the occupation of the Serbian bank of the Danube for the purpose of assuring the transportation of supplies to Turkey.

As Rumania refuses to permit the transit of munitions, says the paper, other means of communication must be found.

"If therefore Serbia is prudent," the *Nachrichte* adds, "she will save blood and powder by withdrawing her troops somewhat to the west, as the goods destined for Turkey never will have reached them, and meanwhile she will rectify the wrong she did to Bulgaria in the summer of 1913."

**LEMONADE BOUGHS FOR ALL ARMS.**  
NEWLY USED. Big Bulgaria 1700 W. Way.

## NEW YORK ITALIANS HONOR W. J. GUARD

Metropolitan Opera Attache Is Guest at Dinner Following Return From Europe.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Morning Post* Budapest correspondent in a despatch under date of September 21 depicts the economic and social conditions of Austria-Hungary as of the most serious nature. The complete stoppage of many industries and the great increase in the cost of living are causing much misery.

The cotton yarn industry is at a standstill, and all cotton stocks have been commandeered for the army. In this industry alone more than 100,000 persons in Bohemia have been deprived of a source of livelihood.

The correspondent does not believe that any people in the world are praying so earnestly for peace as the Austrians and Hungarians.

**AUSTRIA DEPRESSED.**

Trade at Standstill—People Are Eager for Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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**SPARE ARMENIANS, U. S. PLEA TO TURKEY**

Ambassador Tells the Porte News of Massacre Has Shocked World.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The State Department has made renewed representations to the Turkish Government with regard to the reports of atrocities committed against Armenian inhabitants of Turkey by Turkish military forces.

This is the second time in two months that this government has brought these reports to the attention of the Turkish Government.

It is understood that the representations made through Ambassador Morgenthau have been restrained and did not go further than convey the information that the American Government and people had been immeasurably shocked by the reports of the Armenian atrocities and to express the hope that such acts would not be tolerated by the Turkish Government.

Officials point out that this Government cannot speak for itself in regard to treatment of Turkish subjects by Turkish authorities, but can only express its views in the name of humanity. The Turkish Government has let it be known that it would resent any attempt on the part of other Governments to interfere in any way with the exercise of its authority over Turkish subjects.

Reports received at the State Department through various channels leave no doubt in the mind of any officials as to the fact of Armenian being subjected to most cruel and barbarous treatment, with the connivance if not the direction of Turkish officials.

**AMERICANS SAFE.**

Women Missionaries in Armenia and Persia Send Reassuring News.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Official report of the safety of American missionaries in Persia (Turkish Armenia) and in the Van district of Persia was received today by the State Department.

The report stated that the missionaries were being treated with respect and that the Turkish authorities were being treated with respect and that the Turkish authorities were being treated with respect.

**ITALIAN PROGRESS STOPPED.**

Heavy Italian Retard Operations on Lower Isonzo.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Oct. 4.—Heavy rains on the lower Isonzo front retarded the Italian progress. The Austrians have been using their bombs, the effect of which has been but slight owing to the protection of special shelters worn by the Italian troops.

The War office statement today says: "The enemy is using bombs which cause fear, against which our soldiers are using special spectacles."

Heavy rains on the lower Isonzo have retarded the activity of our troops and retarded progress.

**PETROGRAD SHORT OF FOOD.**

Governor Will Control Distribution After Oct. 14.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—In consequence of the shortage of foodstuffs, chiefly flour and sugar, entailing great hardships on the poor all supplies entering the city after October 14 will be controlled by the Governor and sold only at official prices.

The shortage of food has been caused by the congestion of the railways, which are crowded with refugee trains, as well as to the cruel exploitation of speculators. Abundant supplies exist in Russia.

**EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY**

OCTOBER 4, 1914.

German gains some ground in the region of Roye, bending back the French line. Strong German attack on the Meuse is repulsed.

British forces in Belgium in defence of Antwerp, which Berlin reports is now captured.

Russian troops advancing again at Alishan.

Report from Paris says Gen. von Moltke, the German chief of staff, has been deposed.

## VONBERNSTORFF IS VEXED; ASSERTS NO NOTE PASSED

Ambassador's Communication to Lansing on Saturday Was Oral, He Says, and Represented No New Step by Germany in the Arabic Case.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

It was learned yesterday by The Sun from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that, contrary to newspaper reports published since Saturday when the Ambassador called on Secretary Lansing at the Biltmore, the status quo of the submarine issue between Germany and the United States was not changed in any particular by that interview.

When asked yesterday concerning published statements on the terms of a "note" supposed to have been given to Secretary Lansing Saturday Ambassador von Bernstorff declared that at that time he had handed no note, finding or document of any kind to Mr. Lansing. He asserted that "all the newspaper comments concerning my visit with Secretary Lansing are absolute guesswork."

The Ambassador emphasized the fact that all negotiations at present concerning the treatment of American vessels and passengers at sea are strictly confidential and that nothing has been or will be said by either him or Secretary Lansing until some conclusion has been reached. He declared that he could say absolutely nothing about what he had said to Secretary Lansing or had heard from his Government.

**Seeking an Agreement.**

"The report that a note has been handed to Secretary Lansing by me," declared the Count, "is false. I handed Mr. Lansing nothing. All this talk about a reply on the Arabic case being unsatisfactory to me is simply made up. I merely had a brief confidential talk with Mr. Lansing in which we discussed the problem of how an agreement in terms is to be reached."

Count von Bernstorff, while explaining this matter to The Sun, made no effort to conceal his exasperation at the long and detailed reports concerning the conversation with Secretary Lansing during the few minutes he had with Mr. Lansing.

"There are only three people in this country—President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and myself—who know any thing about the negotiations now being carried on by the two countries," he declared, "and why should so many others have so much to say when they really have no new facts concerning it?"

To this denial of the truth of current reports Count von Bernstorff could not but be regarded as being in a position of authority, however, on unquestionable authority that the Arabic case was mentioned in the ten minute conference at the Biltmore. The German Ambassador gave Secretary Lansing a general idea of how Berlin officials are progressing in their examination of the facts presented regarding the sinking of the Arabic.

**No Forecast Given.**

The Ambassador made no effort to state what the final German pronouncement would be on the facts submitted. The conversation was, very brief, nothing was done on any length; the Dumba or von Papen matter was not mentioned, the only matter that was spoken of with any brevity was the procedure to be followed in continuing the negotiations.

It was mutually agreed that the decision on all future negotiations privately was a wise one and will be continued until some definite conclusion is reached. When both countries have agreed, and so it is simply made up, the differences over the sinking of the Arabic or to the adoption of another method of diplomatic procedure, a public statement will be made, but not until then.

Further proof of the German Ambassador's assertion that the Biltmore conference advanced the submarine problem not one inch was found in the fact that Ambassador von Bernstorff has heard nothing from Secretary Lansing since the meeting on Saturday and has not yet been invited to go to Washington for any further conference.

Though he now sees no possibility for any very important new step to be taken immediately, he is presently optimistic as to the outcome. One reason he has for this feeling is that all the officials involved in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion are in perfect accord as to how the matter will be handled and have a sympathetic understanding of each other's point of view.

**WILL CONFER AGAIN.**

Discussions Will Be Secret Until Agreement Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The next step toward an adjustment of the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany will be a conference between Secretary Lansing and the German Ambassador. This was announced here today.

At this conference it is expected that Ambassador von Bernstorff will be informed of the President's attitude toward the oral statement on behalf of the German Government which the Ambassador made Saturday.

The conference will be held at the State Department and will be held in secret. It is expected that there will be no public statement of the results of the conference.

**GERMANY GETS GERMAN GOLD.**

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Munich says that 100,000,000 (500,000,000) in German marks and a quantity of gold bars have passed through Munich to Turkey.

## 399 1-2 REACHED BY BETHLEHEM STEEL

Other Wall Street 'War Brides' Soar to New High Record Prices.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Spoke of the fact that yesterday was generally a profit taking day in the stock market from the clang of the long in the morning until the close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon several new high record prices were made in the so-called "war brides."

Bethlehem Steel common, "chief war bride," which furnished the protechnics for the big bull market of last spring, spurred sharply for a rise of 24 1/2 points to 399 1/2, the highest figure at which it had ever sold during its market career.

Total transactions yesterday amounted to 1,399,000 shares, which was some 100,000 shares less than the smallest five hour day of last week. This was to a certain extent made up, however, by the transactions of the first hour, which were around 450,000 shares, which was at the rate of a 2,550,000 share day.

Bethlehem Steel was not alone in its distinction of making a new high record, as there were a number of "war brides" which reached new high prices in spite of the general liquidating tendency of the market. General Motors gained 10 points to 360, a new high price and one that makes the stock really sell for 410, as it is now carrying a \$50 dividend recently declared by the directors of the company.

Bethlehem Steel at the close of the market was selling at 395, a 20 point gain over Saturday's closing figure. The American Car and Foundry, which rushed up 11 points on Saturday to 95, advanced to 98 yesterday, but closed at 90 1/2, a net loss of 4 1/2 points. American Car and Foundry, which rushed up 11 points on Saturday to 95, advanced to 98 yesterday, but closed at 90 1/2, a net loss of 4 1/2 points.

United States Steel, which advanced 18 points to 124, closed at 123 1/2, a net gain of 1/2 point. The American Locomotive, which advanced 18 points to 124, closed at 123 1/2, a net gain of 1/2 point.

The close of the market a sharp reaction set in and prices in the war stocks and the more stable railroad and dividend paying industrial issues receded sharply. Baldwin Locomotive, which had as high as 127, dropped back to 120 1/2, and closed at 121 1/2, a loss of 4 1/2 points for the day. American Locomotive declined from 74 1/2 to 70, and closed at 70 1/2. B. F. Goodrich, which advanced to 74 1/2, declined to 73 1/2, and closed at 73 1/2, a loss of 1 1/2 points. Westinghouse after advancing to 141 1/2, a new high record price, dropped to 132 1/2, a loss of 9 1/2 points for the day.

**GEN. WING KILLED AT FRONT.**

British Officer Slain—Lieut. Randolph a War Victim.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Major-General Frederick Russell, who was killed in action, was a Brigadier-General commanding the Third Division Royal Artillery before the war began, has been killed in action. He was 55 years old.

**RECALLED ENVOY TALKS ON COUNT VON BERNSTORFF.**

Dr. Constantin Dumba, the recalled Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, spent his last day in New York yesterday saying goodbye to friends. It was said that he was in the city for the last time, and that he would not see his family again.

In the morning Dr. Dumba left for the Netherlands, where he will be in the service of the German Government. He will be in the service of the German Government.

**GERMAN PROTEST SHELVED.**

No Evidence of Submarine Chasers Being Built in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It is now known that Germany made a protest to the State Department against the construction in this country of high power motor boats for destroying submarines. The building of submarine chasers is said to have been reported by the German secret service. Yards on Long Island, at Philadelphia and at other places have received orders for the boats. It was said that small gun mounted on the decks it is believed that the chasers would be able to destroy many submarines.

When taken up by the Neutrality Board, it was reported after investigation that the motor boats in question were ordered in the names of individuals, and that they may be used for pleasure and not for any other purpose. There is no evidence to show that they are to be armed to attack German submarines. No guns have been provided for the boats.

**MONITORS TORPEDO PROOF.**

Fortresslike Rafts Built Here for Dardanelles Attack.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The *Daily News* prints the following despatch from Salonica:

"Several torpedo proof monitors armed with 14 inch guns have been placed in commission by the British navy for the purpose of leading the fleet through the Dardanelles when it is opened. These ships, which were built at Malta, and in America, were shipped to England in 'take down' form. Three of them were assembled at the navy yard at Malta. The monitors draw about two feet of water. The hull is made of very small steel compartments stuffed with ground cork. It is more like a raft than a ship."

On this raftlike monitor is mounted a turret shielding two monster guns. The turret is counterbalanced so that the guns can be fired in any direction. The monitors have no propelling machinery of their own and must be towed into firing position by tugs."

**HEART OF THE SUNSET**

By REX BEACH

Rex Beach's foot is on his native heath again in his new novel—a story of the Mexican border—for his heart is wherever the wind blows out of doors and men and women are not too much bound by conventions of dwellers in crowded places. And, as in his other books, neither danger nor death can banish the genuine Beach humor. The heroine is an unusual type.

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